### Free to the Ruptured Unusual Interest in the New. Naval

OR W. S. RICE, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR-ITY SENDS A TRIAL OF HIS FAMOUS METHOD FREE TO ALL.

ANY ONE CAN NOW CURE THEMSELVES AT HOME WITHOUT PAIN, DANGER, OPER-ATION OR AN HOUR'S LOSS OF TIME FROM WORK.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are unturing themselves with trusses and in momenta y larger of death from strangulation Dr. W. S. Elee, 488 L. Main Street, Adams, S. V. Will send free



Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send feet to all a trini of his famous method that has saved se many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of the and difficult untures.

strong and permanently cured of cld and difficult imptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without lesing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering to the cabe cured, and he therefore general processing and the terrefore general processing and prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely you can make a free trial of it. Write hout fail, as you cannot afford to miss and generous offer.

K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of the control of the

free and generous after.

M. K. Lynan, a highly esteemed citizen of sy, Fi. s.; Fie Dr. Rice method is a righthe cure. I had an old rupture that defied yithing, but a three weeks there was no prose and I have remained sound and well ever. I heartly recommend Dr. Rice to every rer. Do not fail to write at once for the trial and -bus cure yeurself at home without, druger or detention from the day's work, earl once. Commone now, and before the y work of spring begins you will be cured do a a dollar.

#### ELECTRICITY FOR VENICE. Projected Enterprise for Transmitting

At the request of a New York export association, Consul Johnson sends from Venice, under date of December 19, copy of a memorandum from one of the engineers interested in the projected company for

merce of Padua for information regarding the utilization of the waters of the River Cellina and part of the River Plave for the purpose of transferring electrical energy to Venice and vicinity, the following is sub-

supplying electrical energy to Venice, as

venice and vicinity, the following is submitted:

The Cellina, with an annual average capacity of 12 cubic meters (421.7 cubic feet) per second, and in two falls of the combined height of 160 meters (328 feet), is able to supply Venice with electrical power equivalent to 10,000 horse power at a distance of 35 kilometers (50 miles). The government is ready to grant the concession and the work can be begun immediately.

The Plave offers more favorable conditions. From the Plave would be derived 15 cubic meters (529.7 cubic feet) per second; that is to say, one-third of its capacity in the dry season, which would serve to feed Lake Santa Croce at a level of 380 meters (1.29 feet) above the sea. This fike, which acts as a reservoir, contains 100,000,000 cubic meters (5.31,690,000 cubic feet) of water, of which 20,000,000 cubic meters (5.51,690,000,000 cubic me cubic meters \$2.531,692,000 cubic feet) of water, of which 20,000,000 cubic meters \$(508,532,000)\$ cubic feet) would always be at the disposal of the hydraulic motors. The falls in this system would be two, with a combined height of 225 meters \$(738 feet)\$. It would be possible to include a third fall 70 meters \$(229,6 feet)\$ high. The water of overflow would serve for the irrigation of the plain between the Piave and the Livenza. From the two falls of 225 meters \$(738 feet)\$ to Venive, 70 kilometers \$(33 miles)\$ distant, \$27,000\$ horse power can be conducted. By making use of the third fall, this figure could be increased by \$1,400 horse power.

The existence of Lake Sania Croce will

ower.

"The existence of Lake Santa Croce will enable the energy to be doubled—that is to say, make it 70,000 horse power—durfulg the hours of work. Another distribution from the Plave will be provided during the night. Application has been made for the government concession, but the concession will not be obtained for at least a year.

"A private company has been formed to carry on operations on both of these rivers and is now negotiating with various banking houses for the necessary capital. The names of the prime movers in the enterprise are as follows: Counts N. and A. Papadopoll, Venice; Commendatore Giuseppe Da Zara, Padua; engineers, Ernesto Breda, Milani, and Colle, care of the above.

"English capitalists have sent a representative to Venice to arrange, if possible, for the co-operation of English promoters of similar enterprises. It is not unlikely that their offers will be accounted in every

of similar enterprises. It is not unlikely that their offers will be accepted, in con-sideration of the high standing of the firms represented."

#### WOMEN CALL FILIPINOS PATRIOTS. Resolutions to Be Adopted by the Female Single Taxers .

Resolutions condemning the present administration for waging war on the Filipinos were introduced this morning at the ession of the conference of woman single taxers at Schmidt's hall, and were laid to be acted upon Monday morning after the conference shall have resolved itself into the Woman's National Single Tax League of the United States of North America. Monday the constitution of the new organization will be adopted and ft was thought wise to have the resolutions wait until the perfection of organization might give the action of the ladies greater weight. The resolutions were very strong and extended greetings to the "patriots of the Philippines' with the statement that it was believed that the government of "the Philippines should be for the Filipines and Filipines.

the surplines.

Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, vice president of Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, vice president of the local club, again presided this morning. Miss Gertrude Collis of New York read a decidedly interesting paper on the subject of "Taxation, Direct and Indirect." Mr. F. L. McCreary of this city delivered an address commending the ladies and speaking of what he believed to be the advantages of the single tax. Dr. Mary Hussey of New Jersey made a practical talk to the conference and made many useful suggestions regarding the organization and government of the new association.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood will address the conference Monday morning, that being the closing session.

### Anaemia

is another name for poor, thin blood. To overcome Anaemia, as well as other conditions arising from bad blood, a bloodmaker is needed. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a blood maker in the true sense of the word. It makes rich, red blood, supplies force and energy to the body.

## Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

creates good appetite and insures a perfect digestion.

DR. P. T. GILGOUR OF CENCINNATI, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Mait Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anaemia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken, too, with great relish." Refuse all substitutes. Be sure to get the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

and you will not be disappointed.

JOHANN HOFF: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris,

SPANISH WAR LESSONS

Superiority of Battle Ships-Smaller Rapid-Fire Guns Displace the

Big Ones on Shipboard.

Annual.

The Naval Annual, just Issued from the office of the naval intelligence, is of exceptional interest and breadth of scope. The leading feature is an article entitled "Re-cent Tendencies of Foreign Naval Development, and the Effect Thereon of the Recent War With Spain," by Lieutenant Commander George H. Peters. This article pre sents in succinct shape many of the lessons taught by the Spanish war and utilized by the navies of foreign nations. Beginning with the statement that the most striking feature is the marked effort now being made by the important maritime powers to increase their naval strength, the article points out that one result of the Spanish war was to demonstrate beyond further argument that battle ships constitute the real fighting strength of a navy, even in France, which has long clung to the armored cruiser. Armored coast defense vessels have been practically ignored in new construction. While the war threw no new light on the value of torpedo boats, attention was freshly directed to their vulnerability, and Germany has abandoned the building of any more small boats. Still, some weight is attached to the moral effect of torpedo boats and their use in training young officers. increase their naval strength, the article

Small Guns Displace Large Ones. Another war lesson was that the big guns on board ship are secondary hereafter, and dependence must be placed upon a primary battery of rapid-fire guns of modern caliber. Already the German navy has reduced the caliber of its heaviest guns to 9.45. Above

caliber of its heaviest guns to 9.45. Above water torpedo tubes have been abandoned, and while some under-water tubes are retained, the tendency is toward clearing a battle ship completely of these devices. Armor must be widely distributed, and not restricted to the water-line and gun positions. Foreign navies are securing the very best armor, regardless of cost. There is a universal effort to abolish wood and combustibles from naval vessels. Canvas boats are to be tested. Water-tube boilers are are to be tested. Water-tube boilers are now beyond discussion for naval use, and now beyond discussion for naval use, and the only question open is that of type. Torpedo nets have been abandoned. Tremendous efforts are being made in foreign navies to improve gun practice, and in Germany the ships go to sea every day for target practice, even reserve ships, while the British navy has largely increased its allowance of ammunition for prize firing. Foreign opinion criticises American gun pointers as showing much room for improvement, based on their performance at Manila and Santiago. Commander Peters, however, comments that never before have fleets been so utterly destroyed through gun fire

A comprehensive idea of the tremendous naval program of the German empire is afforded by an article contributed by Lieut. E. W. Kittelle, entitled "The Creaion and Maintenance of a German Battle Fiet. He gives from German authorities in great detail all of the argument which leads to the government demand that the navy be increased over and above the pres-ent building program by fifty-seven battle ent building program by fifty-seven battle ships, fifteen large cruisers and thirty-six small cruisers, to cost 1,700,000,000 marks. He quotes German technical papers as saying that the government has eliminated the continental powers in calculations based on the attitude of foreign countries toward the German increase. The discussion is said to have narrowed to Great Britain. Japan and the United States, and one paper bolds that England and the United States will soon be checked in the increase of their navies by the question of manning ships, and Japan by the question of money, so that Germany will be in a position to cope with them severally or collectively. The usual chapter on ships and torpedo boats is this year contributed by Lieut. C. C. Marsh, and abounds in notes upon the foreign construction that has taken place during the year, and that which is projected. The large place filled by Japan in this chapter is worthy of note.

#### Ordnance and Armor.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. H. Driggs furnishes an article on ordnance and armor, in which he draws many useful condusions from a comparison of the Spanish and American ships during the late war. Contrary to some other writers, he insists that the Spanish commanders of the tor-pedo boat destroyers lacked neither dash nor discretion. He holds that the boats tailed to do damage owing to their ina-bility to run through the American gun fire. Commander Driggs says that a bat-tle ship easily can take care of two such tle ship easily can take care of two such boats on each beam in clear weather. He takes vigorous issue with the conti-nental writers who have belittled the skill nemial writers who have belittled the skill of the American gunners; disagreeing with their statements that the percentage of hits was only between three and four, but insisting that even so, that was all that was needed. This officer attaches great value to the automatic pistol which has been adopted by Germany and Italy in the army and pay, and he sumplies a full description. and navy, and he supplies a full descrip-tion of the details of the weapon, which fires ten bullets by one depression of the

trigger. Thorite is said to have given the most Thorite is said to have given the most promising results of all the high explosives already tested. A ten-inch shell loaded with jovite is said to have been fired through a fourteen-and-a-half-inch face-hardened plate of nickel steel, and then exploded by a fuse in the rear. Notwithstanding this feat black powder is still held to be the best explosive for bursting shells. Our naval smokeless powder is held to be superior to the British cordite, as demonstrated by a trial made by the New Orleans' guns. Little progress has been made in the improvement of armor, the year's trials simply further establishing the superiority of the Krupp armor.

Miscellaneous Topics.

#### Miscellaneous Topics

Other interesting chapters in the annual are "On Wireless Telegraphy," by Lieut W. L. Howard; "The Embarkation of Britthe same author; "Notes on Boliers and Turbines," by Lieut. Kittelle; "Target Practice on Shipboard," from a French publication, and lastly, an article on the principal navies of the world, by Navai Constructor Sussenguth of the Imperial German navy, containing some remarkable figures to demonstrate the inversion in the order of naval strength of maritime nations that will ensue within a few years if the existing construction projects are executed.

#### RACES ON THE BUDSON

niversity of California Will Enter a Crew Next Year at Poughkeepsie At a meeting of the Poughkeepsie Highland Amateur Rowing Association commu nications were read from Pennsylvania. Cornell and Columbia Universities stating that they had decided to hold the June regatta at Poughkeepsie. Wisconsin sent word that it would send three crews here this year. Nothing definite was heard from Syracuse and Toronto universities, both of which talk of entering eights in the big

varsity contest.

A letter was received from President Benjamin I. Wheeler of the University of California, formerly of Cornell, saying that he would have a crew in 1991, and would have sent one this year had the rowing movement at the college been set on foot earlier.

#### Installed Its Officers.

There was a large attendance at the reg-ular session of Minnehaha Lodge of Good Templars last Tuesday evening, the first in the new quarter. A report was made by Representative Canfield of the last meeting of the Anti-Saloon League. An amus ing contest was had, entitled "Putting the Chief Templar Out of His Chair." It was done by tripping him on some parliamen-

done by tripping him on some parliamentary question.

Henry F. Smith, lodge deputy, installed its new officers as follows: Leanord P. Stewart, C. T.; Agnes Pollock, V. T.; Mrs. D. P. Dinsmore, R. S.; Addle Martin, F. S.; R. A. Dinsmore, T. Nellie Pollock, C.; Charles Edson, M.; Effle Bundick, G.; Wilbur McDaniel, S.; Mrs. Carrie Smith, A. R. S.; Maude Stewart, D. M., and Frank Fort, P. C. T.



#### ART NOTES.

Some quite important and highly attracive accessions have recently been made to the art collections of the Corcoran Gallery, which, though not yet in place, will proba bly be ready for public inspection early in the coming week. Most of the paintings in question were purchased at the sale of the Evans collection, which took place in New York last week. At the time of its dispersion this was undoubtedly the largest and finest collection of works exclusively by American artists in existence; and, though less in numbers, it was in quality hardly inferior to the famous Clark collection, sold last winter, and from which, it will be remembered, the gallery brought away some veritable treasures.

The new acquisitions referred to above embrace characteristic examples in landscape painting by Robert C. Minor, George H. Smillie, and Theodore Robinson, and figure subjects by George Fuller, Charles F. Ulrich, and John G. Brown. Of the land-scapes Minor's "Eventide" touches one of the highest points in his achievements, and is certain to be popular, as it deserves to be, with both critics and the general public. As an artist of some reputation characterized it, it is a delicious little poem. Less poetical is the "Long Island Farm," by Smillie, but it is a faithful and entirely pleasing presentation of a lovely bit of every-day nature, and sure to be generally admired. Robinson's canvas shows a broad admired. Robinson's canvas shows a broad sweep across the valley of the Seine, near Giverny, with a white arched bridge span-ning the river, houses scattered about the bottom lands, and a range of blue hills in the distance. It possesses the fine quali-ties of color, the realistic aspect and lumi-nous atmosphere which generally marked that artist's work, and while it will proba-bly not at first be popular with the masses bly not at first be popular with the masses it is likely to grow in favor with longer ac-

\* \*
Artistically considered, Fuller's "Lorette" tands far and away at the head of th rio of figure subjects just acquired It akes place, indeed, with the best three canvases of its class from the easel of that consummate artist, whose works take higher rank in public esteem with each passing year,-the two others being "Wini fred Dysart" and the "Romany Girl," A to which of the three is to be considered the best of the trio will depend rather upon the taste of the beholder than upon artistic merit, so nearly equally are they palanced in quality. This canvas repre

ents a harvest field at Lorette, near Que bec. showing, in life-size three-quarter ength, a young French Canadian peasant girl, holding some stalks of wheat in one and, which is pressed against her bosom, while the other carries a water jug. In the dim distance is seen a gleaner with a sheaf on her shoulder, which adds con siderably to the interest of the picture. The time chosen is sunset, and the whole scene is pervaded by the rich tones and mystic charm which characterize Fuller's mystic charm which characterize Fuller's highest efforts; Less admired by artists and critics, but likely to be more popular with the majority, are Ulrich's "Land of Promise" and Brown's "Longshoreman's Noon." Both are characteristic American subjects, faithfully and artistically portrayed, and may be said to stand well toward the head of their class in American art. Evidence of this is shown by the fact that the Ulrich took the Clark prize at the National Academy exhibition in 1881, a medal at the Paris exposition in 1880, and a medal at the Columbian exhioition, Chicago, in 1893, while the Brown received honorable mention at the Paris exposition in 1889, in competition with works of its class from all the continental

Not content with the fruitage yielded by the Evans sale, the Gallery acquired about the same time, by purchase from the artist. a fine example of landscape painting by H. W. Ranger, whose work is fast attaining, or, rather, has already attained, a high ng, or, father, has already attained, a high position in the esteem of connoisseurs. There were no less than nine canvases by this artist in the Evans collection, several of them of importance in size and subject, but the consensus of opinion among judges was that none of them equaled in quality and pictorial effect the landscape which came to the Gallery.

While the acquisitions above noted indi cate the purpose of the trustees to make the Corcoran Gallery the acknowledged aggregation of the best examples of Ameri-can art in this country, it must not be supposed that fine works by leading foreign opportunities to obtain them are presented. This is shown by the purchase this week, through the friendly offices of Mr. V. G. Fischer, of a fine landscape by Courbet, whose leading position among French painters of the present century is unquestioned. In size it is not imposing, but in subject treatment and quality it is probably second to nothing by that rare genius owned in this country, if in France, and is free from the discordant note which lessens the value of some of his important and ambitious efforts, in the esteem of his most ardent admirers. Of course it is too much to expect that each one of the newly acquired canvases will be equally admired by everybody, but there can scarcely be a doubt that the general sentiment will be that as a whole they constitute a distinctly value. whose leading position among French paint

able accession to the collections of the Gal-

Except the Corcoran Gallery, the only Washington purchaser at the Evans sale in New York last week referred to above was Mr. Charles C. Glover, who availed himself of that opportunity to obtain some very destrable additions to his small but choice collection of pictures. The most important of these, and, indeed, one of the three best things in the Evans holdings, is the "Winter Morning at Montelair," by George In-This is a truly great and justly cele-ed picture, and by many considered one ness. This is a truly great and justly cele-brated picture, and by many considered one of the best, if not the very best, the artist ever painted. In subject it is less attractive than many of his other paintings, and may be said to be rather a sajon than a parlor picture, and on this account it is greatly to be regretted that it does not go to the Gal-lery with the others noted above. Friends of the institution have, however, strong hopes that it may ultimately find a perma-nent resting place on its walls. Meantime. nent resting place on its walls. Meantime, overs of art will be glad to know that it will be placed on exhibition there for a while. Mr. Glover also brought away a fine while. Mr. Glover also brought away a fine Bolton Jones, a characteristic example by Bruce Crane, one of J. Francis Murphy's Bruce Crane, one of J. Praneis Murphy's choicest little gems and a charming idyll in water colors, by Charles C. Curran. The last-named is desired, by the way, by the American commissioners to represent that phase of American art at the great Paris exposition of 1900, and it is likely that it will go there before being placed in the home of its owner. It may also be shown in the gallery before being sent away.

accomplish much in his private studio. At present he is working on a series of can-vases whose character is not to be disclosed until he has finished the whole number in nand. Mrs. Andrews has not as yet settled hand. Mrs. Andrews has not as yet settled down to any serious work this season, contenting herself with the social side of art. At her "at home" last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Holst, a Danish artist, who is spending the winter in this city, was the especial lion.

Perhaps one of the best of Mr. Lucien Powell's pictures, which he has just completed, is to have a place in Mrs. A. L. Barber's collection. This is the second of this artist's pictures to find a place on Mrs. Barber's walls.

\* \* Mr. Robert Hinckley during the early part of the winter was handicapped by the long illness of a member of his family. This happily is now over, and he is busily at work on a portrait of a lady which is not yet visible.

One of Washington's rising miniature artists, Mr. Keeling, who has deservedly re-eived much attention, is well situated at his pleasant studio on News York avenue. He is now at work in the rather unusual manner for so young a painter, in the close-ness of his study of detail, on the portrait of a New York hady.

The paintings of Mr. Edward Mora which have been hung in the galleries of the Society of Washington Artists have been on exhibition at a private view. Perhaps the most pleasing of these excellent pictures are the "Evening of the 11th October, 1492." and the burial of De Soto. The first is most delightful in its quiet yet glowing poetry of color, and its sense of the importance of the forthcoming morrow, the caravels being, as they are, surrounded by the harbingers of liand birds and porpoises and bathed in the warm light of the setting sum. The burial of De Soto, although not so glowing in color, is particularly decorative in its composition. The large Spanish flag under the body, being illuminated by the orches held in the hands of the attendants, is in charming contrast to the dark cold blues and grays of the sky and water. haps the most pleasing of these excellent

The exhibition at the National Academy, New York, complains the spring and fall shows, in the billiding of the Fine Arts So-ciety, was more satisfactory than former xhibitions, as the hall was better lighted nd the average of work was higher than lown in former exhibitions. The Clarke prize for the year was won by Charles Schregoogel of Hoboken, N. J., a man apparently unknown to the artistic fraternity. He studied in Munich, and went out west, where he got the material for his picture "My Bunkie."

Mr. L. P. Dessar's picture of landscape with speep, winning the Hallgarten prize, is a pleasing picture, and well deserves the prize. The second and third prizes were won by Messrs. Irving Crouse and Gran-ville Smith, respectively.

From the decorative standpoint the decrations of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, on the corner of Madison avenue and 25th street, have attracted great attention. This work was done by H. Siddons Mowbray, Robert Ried, Willard Metcalf and C. Y. Turner. The work is very harmonious and highly interesting.

A ST. . VALENTINE PARTY

Bright Suggestions for Children's Merry-Making.

Appropriate Costumes and Games-Shooting at the Heart-The Supper Goodies.

Written for The Evening Star.

Children enjoy the celebration of St. Valentine's day as their elders never can. To hem it is a mysterious holiday, something akin to the feast of All Halloween. Those who wish to afford the boys and girls special pleasure can find no better way of doing so than by treating them to a St. Valentine's party. The possibilities for fun in a St. Valentine's evening fete are almost limitless.

The hostess who wishes to give a St.

Valentine's juvenile party when sending out invitations will be careful to see that the numbers of boys and girls asked to the party are equal. The invitations should be pretty, heart-shaped cards bearing some

pretty, heart-shaped cards bearing some dainty floral device in addition to the request for attendance at the party.

A fancy dress affair may be given if it is preferred, the children being asked to come as valentimes. The little guests may represent cupids, doves, spring flowers, butterflies, or anything appropriate to the season. Little girls attired to represent crocuses, snowdrops, violets, anemones, hyacinths, primroses, trailing arbutus, buttercups, daffodis, daisies and pussy willow will present a charming appearance, and the ingenuity of any household will be sufficient to suggest ways of decking out its darlings.

For instance, the little girl who comes as a snowdrop might wear a white frock and white ribbons, with her gown strewn with artificial snowdrops made of paper. In her curls she should wear a wreath of the same flowers, and if her hair is powdered to represent the snow, through which her sowdrops come preping it will add

dered to represent the snow, through which the snowdrops come peeping, it will add to the effect. On a broad scarf that passes over her shoulder may be a verse relating to the snowdrop printed in very large let-ters. Something like this adaptation from Wordsworth might do:

Nor will I then thy modest grace forget, Sweet snow drop harbinger of spring. And pensive incurior of fleeting years.

#### Butterfly Costumes.

Charming butterfly costumes may achieved with the use of crape paper and book containing colored plates representing butterflies. The child's hady mus represent the butterfly body and should be covered with plain, dark clothing the color of the real butterfly. A round, flat hood to entirely cover the head will make the figure more true to nature, especially if long antennae be added. The wings should figure more true to nature, especially if long antennae be added. The wings should be cut out of the crape paper and wired along the edge. It is often best over the wire to paste a second layer of paper. Photographers' paste, which will not spot, should be used. When the wings have dried a brush and some water color paints should be prepared. Reference to the book will tell what colors to buy. The crape paper should always be selected of the prevailing color of the wings, so that as little painting as possible need be done. The wings, when completed, may, when the child is dressed for the party, be strapped over the shoulders with ribbons or help in place by concealed safety pins.

The little boys will like to come to the party made up as comic valentines. Small harlequins and pierrots will suggest themselves as favorite characters for the juvenile fun lovers. Each one should have his or her bit of verse pinned across the breast, a plece of linen, on which the letters will show well when put on India ink, being a serviceable material for the purpose. The children will like to read one another's "mottoes."

#### When the Frolic Begins.

When they have all arrived and are ready for a frolic, the children may be told that the selection of valentines will begin. Across one end of the room should be suspended a ribbon, from which are hung ornamental hearts, on the back of each one of which is written the name of some little girl present. One by one the little will go there before being placed in the home of its owner. It may also be shown in the gallery before being sent away.

\*\*

A number of Hopkinson Smith's water colors, now on exhibition at the Fischer galleries, will remain in Washington, among the purchasers being Senator McMillan, Mr. Glover and Mr. Parsons.

\*\*

Although much of Mr. Andrews' time is taken up in the duties as director of the Corcoran School off Art, he finds time to accomplish much to his private studio. At the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them, and the little girls whose arrows have transfixed them. boys are allowed to take turns in shooting the little girls whose names are written of the back are declared to be their valentine for the evening.

#### Dancing and Games.

As in these days nearly all children dance, there should be a little simple dancing, ome games, then supper, and home at ar

For the more quiet children haves should be provided in which are puzzles consisting of comic valentines pasted on light card poard and then cut into pieces for putting

board and then cut into pieces for putting together again. These may be placed upon a table in some room reserved for resting or for the quiet games.

The supper table should be decorated with flowers, ferns and ribbons. The centerpiece may represent a heart with a couple of artificial doves in the center. Beside each plate should be a souvenir consisting of candy in a heart-shaped box.

There should be an effort to make the good things served at supper follow out the Valentine day idea. The cakes should be of the typical kind, and the lees should be heart shaped. Candy mottoes ought to be on the table, as they will add much to the fun.

the fun.
Cupid and His Arrow.

On a side table may be a wheel of for

tune, with a figure of Cupid holding an arow in his hand in the center. When th wheel revolves the arrow and figure turn so that when it comes to a standstill each time a different direction may be indicated All around the table envelopes should be ar ranged, each one containing a pretty sou venir valentine. Each child in turn re

venir valentine. Each child in turn revolves the wheel and receives the valentine which Cupid indicates.

Early in the evening it will be amusing to have a grab bag in which comic valentines are placed instead of toys. As each child makes its own selection, there can be no ill feeling. These comic valentines should be carefully selected, so that there may be no reason for offense, no matter to whom they may fall. It is not necessary that all be purchased. Some of them may to be home-made.

#### He Was No Gentleman.

"The last shooting in Kentucky remind me," said a deputy United States marshal, of an incident that occurred when I was doing mountain work in that state. And, by the way, I want to say that I think the man who shot Goebel was from the mountains, because the mountaineers shoot from cover, while the blue grass Kentuckianthat is, the Kentuckian who is the real thing-does his shooting face to face. But o the incident. One day I met a man in to the incident. One day I met a man in the road with his arm in a sling and a pistol belted around his waist. I stopped to talk to him about the roads and the nearest way to reach a sawmill I was looking for, and at last got to talking of a small local feud that was prevailing at the time. I had some acquaintance with him, and he was rather more free to talk than if I had been a stranger.

"Did you get that arm in it? I asked, nodding toward the slung member.

"He nodded with a melancholy smile.

"'When?"

"Las' week.'

"'That chicken thief, Jim Gullion; and he ain't no gentleman, nuther.'

"That chicken thief, Jim Gullion; and he ain't no gentleman, nuther."
"Why not? Didn't he shoot fair?"
"I reckon he shot fair enough. He wuz behint a log over on the hilliside acrost the crick frum my field, and I wuz behint a fodder shock. But that ain't whut I've got agin' him. I hain't got nothin but a squirrel rifle that won't carry more'n two hundred yards, an' he's got a Winchester that'll carry haif a mile. He done his shootin' whar I couldn't tetch him, an' a gentleman as is a gentleman wouldn't take no mean advantidge like that."

# HYOMEI CURES

The Rev. Robert Boyce

# Consumption.

R. T. Booth Co.:

Gent'emen:—Three years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, leaving me with a terrible respiratory trouble. My friends became alarmed about my condition and advised ms to try two neted physicians, which I did, with nothing more than temporary re ie. One day I saw an advertisement of "Byomei," procured an eutifi and began its use. From the very first time I used it I began to set better. Pefore this I spit blood a great deal, sometimes could accarcely speak above a whisper. The pains in my lungs were at times almost unendurable. In hix weeks my curth was entirely gone. I continued gainine until my lungs are as strong as they ever were. I feel like a new man. God's blessing on Hyomei, t is a marvel. Yours very traly,

REV. ROBERT BOYCE.

For the first time in the history of Medicine, the United States Health Reports published January 5th, 1900, show a decrease of 30 per cent in the death rate from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption during the past year, and claim that this reduction was entirely due to the use of the New Dry Air Germicide, "Hyomei," the discovery of which has now made the permanent cure of these diseases possible.

HYOMEI CURES BY INHALATION.

Coughs and colds cannot exist where ft is used. IT IS GUARANTEED TO CURE.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Complete Outfits, \$1.00; Trial Outfits, 25c. Send for five days' treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

#### CAPITOL GOSSIP.

It was a royal reception that was acorded to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles upon his visit to the House of Representatives the other day. He came to urge legislation in the interest of the surviving veterans of the civil war. Members of the House, not a few with whom he had served, flocked about him and shook his hand with a warmth that bespoke a lasting friendship.

Few men have had the experience, have en through as much in this world as Gen. Sickles. He was a member of Congress before the war between the north and the south. Out of the entire membership of the present House of Representatives the only person who was a colleague in those far-off days is Galusha A. Grow, the patriarchal-looking Pennsylvanian, who was at the time Speaker.

Despite that he has hobbled along for more than a third of a century with only one leg, the loss of the other being due to a rebel missile at the battle of Gettysburg. in which he bore a conspicuous part. Gen.

in which he bore a conspicuous part. Gen. Sickles is as straight as an arrow. On this last visit to the capital he wore a wide-brimmed felt hat, carefully creased, which gave him the appearance of a Texas gentleman of leisure.

Gen. Sickles' career began in New York. He was already a lawyer and a politician of recognized ability when, in 1833, he married the daughter of an Italian musician. When Buchanan was appointed minister to England he toek Sickles along with him as secretary of the legation. At that time Sickles was corporation attorney of New York city. Returning to America, he was elected to Congress. His home here was in Lafayette Square. His hospitality was generous, and his wife added charm to it.

The killing of Philip Barton Key by Gen. Sickles for debauching his home is remembered well by older Washingtonians. In jail Sickles received the visits of members of the cabinet and eminent personages, and President Buchanan sent a message of condolence. The trial, which excited worldwide interest, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

In later years Gen. Sickles again reneger

guilty.
In later years Gen. Sickles again repre-

In later years Gen. Sickles again represented his district in Congress. His friends in Washington are counted by the score. He evinces a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the boys who fought for the preservation of the Union. His home in 5th avenue, New York, scarcely a stone's throw from the classical Washington arch, is always open to his friends, and is a rendezvous for old soldiers. pertaining to the welfare of the boys who fought for the preservation of the Union. His home in 5th avenue, New York, scarcely a stone's throw from the classical Washington arch, is always open to his friends, and is a rendezvous for old soldiers.

Information comes from Alabama that ex-Representative Milford W. Howard has

x-Representative Milford W. Howard has announced his determination to be a candidate for United States senator to succeed John Tyler Morgan. Should Mr. Howard succeed, he would be one of the youngest members of the upper branch of Congress. He is a native of Georgia, and has just rounded his thirty-ninth year. He removed to Alabama when a child, and was elected from the seventh district to the Fiftyfourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses as a pop-ulist. He declined to be a candidate for the

ullst. He declined to be a candidate for the present Congress, and was succeeded by John L. Burnett, a democrat.

Personally he is a man of many fascinating qualities of heart and brain. He is accredited one of the best stump orators in Alabama, and is of superb appearance and dignified bearing. In Washington he made many friends outside of the legislative contingent, and they have learned of his senatorial ambitions with more than ordinary interest. Senator Morgan, who is one of the strong-

est and brainiest men in the Senate, will be a candidate to succeed himself, and it is not unlikely that he may be returned. In any event, there promises to be an interesting contest in Alabama. Governor Johnson yearns for senatorial honors, and if he succceds in dividing the democratic vote Howard may be the winner. That is what he is said to be counting on.

Alabama has for years sent to the United States Senate men of mature years-men of states senate men of mature years—men of recognized ability and integrity. Senator Edmund W. Pettus is in his seventy-ninth year, despite that he might be taken for much younger. Judge Pugh is another example of the class of men Alabama has sent to the upper branch of Congress. He was a leader and at one time was chairman of the Senate judiciary committee. of the Senate judiciary committee

Representative Southard of the Toledo (Ohio) district will soon request Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to provide a statue of the late Chief Justice Salmon .P. Chase, to grace some one of the present vacant intersection parks of the capital.

Chase was a native of one of the New England states, but went to Ohio when a boy. The free soil movement, which had its Inception in Ohio, brought Chase into public life. He came to the United States Senate fifty years ago, his election being effected by two free soil legislators who held the balance of power in the general assembly, the democrats and whigs being evenly divided. Before the war he served as governor of the state, and was Secretary of the Treasury during one of the most trying periods of the country's history.

Outside of the Capitol building, Ohio is Outside of the Capitol building, Ohio is represented in Washington by only two statues—those of Garfield, the funds for which were raised by the Army of the Cumberland, and Gen. McPherson. The representation will be more complete when the statues of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are created.

A Washington woman, who has quite local reputation because of her dislike of hirsute decorations for men, feels much one day last week. She spent an hour gazing at the memorials in marble and bronze of men who have been illustrious contribu-

tors to the history of the country.
"It only goes to show that what I have "It only goes to show that what I have maintained all along is correct," she was heard to say to her companion, who was an attentive listener. "Out of nearly thirty statues there, all but seven are men with smooth faces. The beardless men are the ones of ability."

It is a coincidence that so many of the great men represented in the collection are bereft of hirsute adornment, but it

does not follow that the woman's proposition is true. Of those who have a full beard are Garfield and Oliver P. Morton, both of whom were leaders and great men in every sense of the word. James Marquette, the pioneer of the northwest, and John Winthrop of Massachusetts, also wear full beards. General Phil. Kearney of New Jersey has a mustache and striking goatee, which adds to his military dignity, while General Blair of Missouri and General Shields, each with a mustache, complete the list.

The woman and her companion eyed critically the veiled statue of the late Senator McKenna of West Virginia, which was rejected by the joint committee of the library. She appealed to the guard to know if the dead senator had worn whiskers, but he was comparatively new about the capital and could not impart the desired information.

Representative Barham of California is one of the most striking figures in the House because of his angular features and his luxuriant growth of cream white hair. which is always well groomed. Judge Barham's district is strongly republican. but it was not always that way. The judge is a good story teller, and he relates many interesting anecdotes of the early days in Sonoma county, when the democrats held sway with a high hand, and it was worth one's life almost to essouse the cause of republicanism. In the Fremont campaign it was a ruling fad with democrats to set dogs on to republican speakers who dared to invade the county. But all is changed now.

#### PASSED THIRTY-FIVE BILLS. The House Takes Favorable Action on

Pension Measures. Friday night a week ago Mr. Talbert (S. C.) blocked private pension legislation because there was no quorum present, and threatened to continue to do so at every subsequent Friday night session unless a

quorum were present. His warning had its effect. There was an unusually large attendance when the House was called to order at 8 o'clock last night. Speaker Henderson himself was in the chair, and the galleries, usually empty at night sessions, were

the committee of the whole, and the clerk

read the first bill.

Mr. Talbert arose leisurely while the bill was being put through the legislative stages, the adoption of committee amendments, engrossment, third reading and final passage and addressed the chair.

He was completely ignored. Another bill was read, engrossed, read a third time and passed all in the space of a minute, with Mr. Talbert still clamoring for recognition. A third bill was passed in the same way. A third bill was passed in the same way By this time the whole democratic side wa aroused. A dozen members were on their

By this time the whole democratic side was aroused. A dozen members were on their feet.

Mr. Talbert thoroughly angered, started down the main aisle, shouting, "Mr. Chairman," "Mr. Chairman," as he approached. He reached the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum, all the while shouting his denunciation of the chairman's arbitrary course before the chairman condescended to recognize him. Democrats all about were also shouting their disapproval.

The republicans seemed to be enjoying the storm which the chairman's course had raised. Mr. Talbert rapidly cooled down after he had been recognized and explained in a brief speech that the presence of a quorum had completely vindicated his position. He had no feeling against the men who served on the federal side in the civil war, but he was opposed to loose, reckiess, unconstitutional methods. He suggested that the House set aside a day each month for pension legislation and discontinue the night sessions.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.), who is interested in southern war claims, made some caustic remarks in criticism of the republican

night sessions.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.), who is interested in southern war claims, made some caustic remarks in criticism of the republican leaders for side-tracking those "just obligations" of the government in favor of pension bills.

"Does the gentleman contend that the recognized over the old soldiers nothing."

"Does the gentleman contend that the government owes the old soldiers nothing?" interposed some one on the republican side. "Oh!" 'Jeered the democrats. The committee then proceeded with the consideration of pension bills and thirty-five were favorably acted upon. At 19:20 the House adjourned. Representative Gaines of Tennessee called attention of the House to section 4716 Revised Statutes under which no widow, child or heir of any person who engaged in, aided or abetted the rebellion can be given a pension, and the pension committee signified that it would look into the matter and take suitable action.

#### Disposal of Trade Catalogues. Consul Dulley writes from Vancouver as "I have received a large number of cata-

logues and price Hsts from manufacturers and merchants in the United States. So far as I have been able. I have brought them to the attention of dealers in this vicinity. Some time ago the idea occurred to me of displaying these books in the rooms of the board of trade. I therefore wrote the president of the board, offering to send the catalogues and price lists to the rooms of the board. I have received a letter from the secretary, in which he informs me that the board has voted to receive the catalogues and have them arranged so that the members can easily consult them. By this arrangement, all the prominent merchants in this vicinity are in a position to see and consult these catalogues without the trouble of visiting this office for that especial purpose. I hope this arrangement will result in an increase of the sales of American goods in this market." rooms of the board of trade. I therefore

Reception to National President. Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the

Jeneral Federation of Woman's Clubs, now in the city, will be tendered a reception by the District Federation in the pariors of Willard's Hotel Monday evening, February 12, from 5 to 7 o'clock. It is expected this will be a large and notable gathering.